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REMARKS

In the Office Action dated May 5, 2004, claims 1-3 and 5-21 are pending. Claims 1, 13, 17, and 20 are independent claims from which all other claims depend therefrom. Claim 21 has been amended. Note that claim 21 has not been amended for patentability reasons, but rather for clarification reasons.

Claims 1-3, 5-7, 10-12, and 17-21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Turnbull et al. (6,166,698). Applicants, respectfully, submit that Turnbull fails to teach or suggest each and every element of independent claims 1, 17, and 20.

The Final Office Action states that Turnbull discloses an object detection system and refers to the glare sensor 124 of Turnbull. Applicants submit that the glare sensor is not an object detection system, but rather simply detects glare or light reflected off or through a rear window of a vehicle. The glare may be generated by a vehicle, by sunlight, streetlight, or may be generated or reflected from some other source. The glare sensor is utilized to adjust the reflectivity of an electrochromic mirror. The glare sensor is not used to detect objects. Clearly the glare sensor of Turnbull is not an object detection sensor nor is it utilized as such.

Also, nowhere in Turnbull is it taught or suggested that the light level signal, generated by the glare sensor of Turnbull, be synchronized with a real time signal. The light level signal is simply used to adjust the reflectivity of the electrochromic mirror.

Thus, Applicants previously presented arguments with regards to the lack of motivation or suggestion in Turnbull to modify Turnbull to arrive at the claimed system and methods of claims 1, 17, and 20 remain and Applicants believe the arguments to be valid.

The current Final Office Action states that Turnbull discloses storing an object detection signal and refers to col. 25, lines 2-48, col.7 lines 66 to col. 8, lines

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1-13, and Figure 6. In col. 25, lines 2-48 Turnbull discloses the storing of clock signals. In the stated section, Turnbull does not mention or disclose the storing of an object detection signal. In col. 7, lines 66 to col. 8, lines 1-13 Turnbull discloses the processing of transmissions and clock signals received from satellites to identify the position of a host vehicle and the time of day. Again there is no disclosure of an object detection signal nor is there mention of the storing of an object detection signal. In Figure 6, Turnbull discloses an electrical control system that includes a compass sensor, an ambient light sensor, and a glare sensor. None of these sensors are object detection sensors. Nowhere in Figure 6 is an object detection signal illustrated, generated, utilized, or synchronized. Thus, claims 1, 17, and 20 are novel, nonobvious, and are in a condition for allowance.

With respect to claim 10, the current Final Office Action states that Applicants argue that the prior art does not disclose a pager, PDA, cell phone, etc. The current Final Office Action in response states that these items are not included in the claims. Although Applicants agree, the existence of these items in the claims is irrelevant. Applicants submit that claim 10 recites the use of a personal electronic device and that in the previous Responses the Applicants have argued that Turnbull does not teach or suggest the synchronization of a personal electronic device with a real time signal. Although Applicants have provided examples of a personal electronic device, namely a pager, a PDA, and a cell phone, they have not argued the sole failure of Turnbull to disclose these items. Applicants have argued that Turnbull does not disclose a personal electronic device. Turnbull rather discloses a hand held police or technician receiver for retrieving accident data. In addition to these arguments, Turnbull also fails to teach or suggest the limitation of a personal electronic device clock in synchronization with a real time signal. Thus, since none of the limitations of

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claim 10 are taught or suggested by Turnbull, claim 10 is also novel, nonobvious, and is in a condition for allowance.

With respect to claim 21 and 22, the current Final Office Action states that Turnbull discloses the modifying of a vehicle related system. The current Final Office Action states that since a vehicle air bag is deployed that a vehicle related system is modified. Claim 21 has been amended to change the limitation of "said vehicle collision event signal" to "said stored vehicle collision event signal" to clarify when the modification of a vehicle related system is performed. The claimed invention performs the stated modification after a collision event. Also, the term "modifying" refers to the modifying of the design or operational characteristics of a vehicle related system. In other words, the term modifying refers to the altering of the performance of a vehicle related system. The term modifying does not refer to the change in physical state from a stowed state to a deployed state. Turnbull deploys an air bag during a collision event. The claimed invention modifies a vehicle related system upon the reconstruction of a collision event. Thus, Turnbull also fails to teach or suggest the limitations of claims 21 and 22.

With respect to claim 23, the current Final Office Action states that Turnbull discloses an indicator 148 that indicates vehicle maintenance information in relation to a real time signal. Numerical designator 148 of Turnbull refers to a tire pressure monitoring system. Turnbull briefly mentions that the microprocessor of Turnbull may be coupled to a tire pressure monitoring system. Turnbull does not state that the information retrieved from the tire pressure system is used for maintenance purposes or other purposes. Turnbull also does not state that tire pressure is indicated in relation to a real time signal. Figure 7 of Turnbull simply discloses the tire pressure system itself. Thus, claim 23 is also believed to be novel, nonobvious, and in a condition for allowance.

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Claims 13 and 14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Turnbull in view of Camhi (USPN 5,430,432). Applicants, respectfully, submit that neither Camhi nor Turnbull teach or suggest each and every limitation as recited in claim 13.

As stated in the previous Response, since Turnbull does not disclose an object detection system, Turnbull also does not disclose a collision system or a real time synchronization system as recited in claim 13, which both include an object detection system.

Applicant now refers to MPEP 706.02(j) and submits that to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness the prior art references must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. Thus, since neither Turnbull nor Camhi alone or in combination teach or suggest the generation and synchronization of real time signals and object detection signals, the communication of the stated signals to a collision evaluation center, and the reconstruction of a collision event in response to the stated signals, as argued in the previous Response, claim 13 is also novel, nonobvious, and is in a condition for allowance.

The Applicants submit that the rejections as to claims 1, 13, 17, and 20 have been overcome, and since claims 2-3, 5-12, 14-16, 18-19, and 21-23 depend from claims 1, 13, 17, and 20, respectively, they are also novel, nonobvious, and are in a condition for allowance for at least the same reasons.

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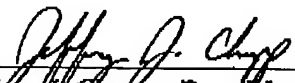
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In light of the remarks, the Applicants submit that all objections and rejections are now overcome. The Applicants respectfully submit that the application is now in condition for allowance and expeditious notice thereof is earnestly solicited. Should the Examiner have any questions or comments, he is respectfully requested to call the undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTZ & ARTZ P.C.

  
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